

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

The Arizona Republican
Published by
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Dwight R. Heard.....President and Manager
Charles A. Stauffer.....Business Manager
Garth W. Cole.....Assistant Business Manager
J. W. Spear.....Editor

The Only Paper in Arizona Published Every Day in the Year. Only Morning Paper in Phoenix.

Exclusive Morning Associated Press Dispatches.
Office, Corner Second and Adams Streets.

Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

Allen & Ward, Representatives, New York Office,
Franklin Building, Chicago Office, Advertising
Building.

Address all communications to THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, Phoenix, Arizona.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office.....422
City Editor.....433

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, one month, in advance.....\$3.75
Daily, three months, in advance.....10.00
Daily, six months, in advance.....18.00
Daily, one year, in advance.....32.00
Sundays only, by mail.....2.50

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1915.

The Bacon-Graham Bill

The Republican has no pet scheme for the taxation of the mines or any other class of property. It shares the concern of the average citizen in any special method of making assessments, but it shares the concern of all good citizens in results—the arrival at valuations of all classes of property that will be just to all.

The assessment of mines is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, of all the problems of taxation for several reasons. In the first place, there is the admitted impossibility of ascertaining the extent and value of the contents of a mine. The life of a mine can only be guessed at. We only know that it is limited. We also know that each year a productive mine is worth less than it was the year before, and that next year it will be worth still less. Students of taxation, therefore, have generally agreed that mines can be fairly taxed only upon their production, their income.

But, here, another problem presents itself. Should the tax upon the income of a mine be equal to that upon the income from other classes of property? The mines of Arizona, even during the last two years, have paid a smaller percentage of taxes on their incomes than other classes of property have paid, say, about \$700,000 on \$19,000,000. But the mines point out that the property yielding this great income is constantly decreasing in value, steadily approaching the vanishing point where there will be no income at all, while the values of railroads, lands and most other classes of property are steadily growing in value. Against this argument of the mine owners is the undisputed statement that no other great industry yields so great profit on the investment.

We mention these various views only to illustrate the complexity of the mine tax question which was given a temporary solution in this state two years ago. Under a law providing for taxing the mines on their production, they paid more than one-third of the taxes of the state; that is, they paid a little more than 36 per cent. of all the taxes. The mine owners said that that was not too much, and they were satisfied and, we believe, owners of other classes of property were generally satisfied.

The Republican, therefore, favors the continued application of the principle by which the mines have been taxed for the last two years. That principle is contained in the Bacon-Graham bill, though, as the bill has been drawn, we are not sure, and we do not think that anybody is quite sure yet that it will distribute the burden of taxation in the same proportions it has been distributed during the last two years. The same factors are proposed, 12 1/2 per cent. of the gross production and four times the net. But we know that the gross production will not be as large as it has been either of the last two years, and the net will be still further reduced by a new and, we believe, a correct way of arriving at it.

It is, therefore, our opinion that there should be a change in the factor for finding the multiple of the net; that it should be not less than 4 1/2, or whatever factor may be necessary to give the mines a taxable valuation that will place upon them at least as heavy a share of the burden as they bore in 1912 and 1914.

According to Mr. Dowell, the statistician of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company, whose statement was recently printed in The Republican, the tax from the mines produced by this bill, (adding to the assessment the valuation of improvements within the last year), would not fall far below the tax of the last two years. Mr. Dowell estimates a reduced valuation of all other classes of property except livestock, of 10 per cent., so that, according to his figures and estimate, the mines' share of the taxes under the bill would be 38 per cent. of all the state taxes. We do not think that this percentage is too large.

This bill is designed to become a permanent law for the taxation of the mines, and to that end the price for computing the value of the product is the ten-year average instead of the price for the previous year, under the temporary bill. This seems an eminently just and fair arrangement, better for both the state and the mines, as it avoids fluctuations in the volume of the taxes consequent upon annual fluctuations in prices.

We believe that such legislation will meet the approval of the great majority of the people of the state who are not interested in facts and politics, who bear no senseless animosity against the large mining companies and who recognize that on the prosperity of the mines depends in a very large measure the prosperity of agriculture and every other Arizona industry.

A Real Highway Commission

The good roads movement is gaining force year by year. People vote money for good roads as ungrudgingly as they do for schools, but they are becoming more insistent that the money shall be properly spent; they are coming to demand a dollar's worth of good roads for every dollar of the road fund. One reason why the late \$5,000,000 road bond bill was defeated was because it lacked pro-

vision for the safeguarding of the large sum proposed. Many, of course, voted against the bill because of a chronic objection to bond issues of any kind, to any increase of the state's indebtedness, but most voters are aware that money properly spent on good roads is a most profitable investment. But voters of this class were dissatisfied with the bill because it did not guarantee the proper expenditure of the funds. They did not, generally, openly oppose the bill, but, rather, let it go by default.

The bill proposed to leave the disposition of the funds to the board of control, under the direction of the state engineer. There was no lack of confidence in the integrity and ability of the engineer's office as it is now constituted, but there could be no assurance that it would not be differently constituted long before the money would be expended. In matters of this kind people will not place their trust solely in the human element. They want more substantial guarantees.

It is true that the bill provided for a highway commission, but only an advisory commission, without any actual power. We believe that if it had contained a provision for an effective commission, the people would have ratified it.

A highway commission, such as has performed such valuable service in Massachusetts and other states foremost in the good roads movement, is not to be confounded with various highly-paid commissions concerning whose utility there is always a greater or less difference of opinion. The work of the real highway commission is a willing public service. It is a non-partisan body, composed of men of the highest type, of good judgment and with a knowledge of the work for which they are chosen. They give freely of the time to the work, receiving nothing more than a nominal per diem and their expenses. Probably, in most cases, the per diem may be dispensed with. We have seen how, for several years, many such men in this state have devoted their time and money to the good roads and other associations; they have traveled long distances at their own expense to attend the meetings of the association and kindred bodies interested in good roads movements.

The Non-Partisan Highway Commission should represent every part of the state and should be given absolute control and direction of road building within the state; that is, of the roads constituting the network of good roads. The disposition of the funds should be solely in the hands of the commission, that the people might know that not a penny would be wasted on politics, favoritism and incompetence.

Until such assurance can be given, we do not believe that any considerable appropriation for good roads construction will ever be voted or ratified by the people of this state. So long as there may be a danger that the good roads fund may be used, even in small part, for political purposes, citizens of all parties who are not intensely interested in party politics will withhold their support of road bond bills. They have seen too much money frittered away in the past.

The National Guard and the Poll Tax

This is the season of the year when employers of labor are putting poll tax receipts in the pay envelopes in the place of real money. Among those who have been thus surprised are members of the National Guard. Their employers, when remonstrated with, have said that they were acting under general instructions from the assessor and had no authority to make distinction between those who were members of the National Guard and those who were not.

While the law does not specifically provide for the notification of employers of their employees' membership of the National Guard, Section 1025, exempts the latter, as follows:

"All active members of the National Guard of Arizona are hereby declared exempt from all military, poll or road tax, service on posse comitatus and jury duty, so long as they continue to be members of the military organization of the state."

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU IN EVOLUTION

What is the children's bureau in the department of labor, and what does it do? When the bureau was created, no one knew what it was going to do. Miss Julia Lathrop, its head, had nothing to guide her, and her little staff saved the few vague lines of the statute, which charged the bureau with the work of "investigating and reporting upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life." It was necessary to experiment, to strike out and blaze trails, to find or create work.

Miss Lathrop's second annual report is out, and it shows that the bureau has found itself. Even congress recognizes this, and is willing to give the bureau a reasonable appropriation. The women's clubs and other organizations of the country have recognized the fact and extended moral support to the bureau. Every page in the very modest report indicates efficiency, strength, and purpose. There is no trace of politics or spoils. The staff, one feels, is a body of workers and thinkers, and the politicians who are fighting Miss Lathrop or betraying jealousy of her position—and we hear there are such—will have a hard time obtaining ammunition.

Infant mortality was the first subject chosen by the bureau, and Johnstown, Pa., was the first community selected for study. Various publications grouped themselves around this subject. Work has been started on child labor, child efficiency, child labor legislation, and administration. One thing has led to another, and the bureau sees the need of inquiries into mothers' pension laws, feeble-mindedness, juvenile court systems, child recreation, and so on.

The bureau needs a good library and information service and is working to establish this. It is assisting in preparing child welfare exhibits and intends to employ an exhibit expert. It is enlisting the aid of volunteers in every part of the country and issuing not only technical but popular literature for the benefit of plain laymen and women. Cooperation with other departments and bureaus has been sought and welcomed, some inquiries being impossible without such joint action in a spirit of reciprocity and devotion to a common cause.

Miss Lathrop's report is a study in the evolution, under singularly capable and high-minded direction, of a valuable public service. If we were not afraid of stimulating jealousy, we should say that the bureau might be studied as a model by not a few older and more expensive establishments in the capital and elsewhere.—Chicago Tribune.

FRUIT MEN GATHERING AT THE EXPOSITIONS

Phoenix Will Have Two Representatives at San Diego and San Francisco Conventions

Among the foremost conventions on the Pacific coast this year is that of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, whose meeting is to be unique in many ways. From all points of the west and middle west and the north central states are coming train-loads of members and their families. This morning thousands of delegates will arrive in Redlands, California, for the first day of the convention which is to be held in five different cities, for so great and varied are the fruit interests of the Golden State that it was impossible to "keep them all happy" without scattering the jobbers' convention around over the whole state. An inspection of orange groves and packing houses is on today's schedule, which includes a ride up Mt. Rubidoux and winds up with a banquet at the Glenwood Mission Inn. Then the delegates go to San Diego, where two days will be spent at the exposition, then on the fourteenth to Los Angeles, where the serious straight-away convention business will take about four days' time, when the scene will shift to Porterville, then to Fresno, where the various interesting features of the raisin industry will be studied. San Francisco will be the final stop, and an adjourned meeting of the convention will be held there, so the Frisco fair could also claim the fruit jobbers' convention as their own as well as San Diego.

Arizona can boast only two members of this important association, and they are both delegates to the convention. These two gentlemen are John E. Barker and Walter Hill, both of Phoenix, and heads respectively of the well-known fruit and produce firms known as the John E. Barker Produce Co., and the Walter Hill Co., both of which maintain their main offices in this city. They left last evening for California planning to meet their friends on the big excursion trains on the main lines. Mr. Hill plans to return to Phoenix after the Los Angeles sessions are completed, while Mr. Barker will probably remain with the convention until the San Francisco fair has been visited. On account of the importance of the fruit industry in California, this association will receive an unusually cordial welcome and elaborate preparations have been made for its entertainment.

KENTUCKIANS SHOW SOLONS HOSPITALITY

Last week the Kentucky Society of Arizona entertained the Kentucky members of the legislature, J. Breck Richardson of Tucson, and Messrs. Claypool and Baker of Gila county. Beside the guests of honor, over sixty cornercrackers, members of the society, were present.

There never was a real Kentuckian who would turn down a chance to make a speech if it half-way presented itself. Rev. Seaborn Crutchfield delivered the invocation. Vernon L. Clarke made the welcoming address. Mr. Richardson spoke on behalf of the Tucson Kentucky society, and Mr. Claypool for the legislature and Gila county.

A highly enjoyable program which smacked strongly of the south side of the Mason and Dixon line was rendered as follows: Recitation, by Leda Reuben and June McGill, two very small members of the society, selected southern melodies; Messrs. Gleason, Johnson and Galpin, and readings by Miss Bernice Warren Egelston, Johnson and Galpin were borrowed from the High School Glee club for the occasion, and their music was more than delightful to those present. Mr. J. E. Higgins read an original poem indited especially for the occasion and "My Old Kentucky Home" was sung by the entire society. The ladies served an old-fashioned Kentucky collation.

The Kentucky Society of Arizona holds a similar meeting on the first Tuesday of each month, and invite all Kentuckians to be present. A register has been placed in the Valley Clothing Store, 37 West Washington street, and all who register will receive formal notices of the monthly meetings. The society has plans afoot to establish a genuine log "Old Kentucky Home" club house, and wish the good will and co-operation of every Kentuckian in the valley.

HA! HA! HA! (ADVISE)

FINANCES AND MARKETS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The stock market was strong except for constant pressures on coal shares which at one time showed substantial losses on rumors of an impending decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The principal development was the re-importation of two and a half million in gold from Ottawa where it was deposited by American bankers in the early weeks of the European war. Importance is attributed to this by financial interests because it is the first indication of a return of gold to this center since the foreign crisis.

NEWCOMERS' DAY WILL BE A MOST USEFUL OCCASION

Mrs. E. N. Phillips of the Y.W.C.A. Tells Reasons for Celebration, and Describes Benefits That Will Accrue from It

Why Phoenix should take a great interest in Newcomers' day is told in the following statement by Mrs. E. N. Phillips, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and a member of the chamber of commerce general committee which is arranging the Monday celebration:

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 9, 1915.
To the Citizens of Phoenix:
For some weeks a committee working with the chamber of commerce has been maturing plans for "Newcomers' Day" to be celebrated on Monday, Feb. 15, 1915. The name is self-explanatory and presupposes that every booster citizen of Phoenix shall serve as a self-constituted host on that day to welcome newcomers to Phoenix and the Salt River valley.

The benefits to accrue from such a public demonstration are obvious, primarily giving the newcomer the genuine satisfaction of knowing that he is a welcome factor in his new environment, but the benefits commercially and from the standpoint of solidarity to the valley cannot be computed.

Large increase in January unfilled tonnage steel corporation, advances in finished steel and iron, and new rail-financing equipment purchases. The approval of the new hundred million six per cent bond issue of the New York Central on better terms than were originally expected caused a partial recovery in that stock. The most gains are in specialties, Bethlehem Steel, some automobile shares ascending to high records with continued demand for American Smelting, National Lead and Pittsburgh Coal, common and preferred. The latter scored a mixing gain of seven points on rumors that it had been decided to restore the dividend to its full rate, and add a part of the accrued and accumulated dividend.

The foreign exchange fell to yesterday's low rate for London cables but later recovered on the buying of bills. London's markets were steady except for the American division which was weaker. The Imperial Bank of Germany added almost eight million dollars to its gold holdings.

Bonds were lower with heavy declines on low priced issues. Total sales, par value, \$1,650,000. United States registered two's advanced to a hundred and eight on call.

The response to the invitation of the committee on the part of the newcomers has been generous, over two hundred having signified their intention of being present on that day. The outlined plan of entertainment includes an automobile trip to various points of public interest in the city and vicinity, terminating at the capitol, where a cordial public welcome will be extended by the governor and his staff and a group of well known citizens representing various departments and organizations of civic life.

A simple mathematical calculation demonstrates that a large number of automobiles will be required. The citizens of Phoenix have been appealed to again and again for the support of public measures, and the response has always been generous. The committee on arrangements know this characteristic and rely upon it, and make one more appeal to owners of automobiles to report with their cars at the chamber of commerce Monday afternoon, Feb. 15, at one o'clock, to assist in carrying out the outlined plans for the entertainment of the newcomers.

Cordially, in the interest of the City and Valley,
MRS. E. N. PHILLIPS,
Member of "Newcomers' Day" Committee.

Metals
Copper dull, Silver 15 1/2. Electrolytic, 14 1/2 to 15.
Amalgamated 54 1/2; Smelting 64 1/2; Santa Fe 54; St. Paul 56 1/2; New York Central 85 1/2; Pennsylvania 105; Reading 143 1/2; Southern Pacific 84 1/2; Union Pacific 119 1/2; Steel 42; Preferred 103 1/2.
BOSTON COPPER MARKET
Bid. Ask.

Adventure	1	1 1/2
Arizona Commercial	4 1/2	4 1/2
Albion	4 1/2	4 1/2
Calumet and Ariz	5 1/2	5 1/2
Calumet and Hecla	35 1/2	35 1/2
Copper Range	33 1/2	34
Daily West	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ray Consolidated	17	17 1/2
Graux	4	4 1/2
Greene Cananea	25 1/2	25 1/2
Hancock	11 1/2	12 1/2
Isle Royale	21	22
Lake Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2
Miami	18 1/2	19
Mohawk	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass Copper	23 1/2	24
North Butte	23 1/2	24 1/2
Nevada Cons	11 1/2	12 1/2
Oscoda	6 1/2	7 1/2
Old Dominion	4 1/2	4 1/2
Quincy	5 1/2	5 1/2
Shannon	5 1/2	5 1/2
Superior Copper	27 1/2	28

Phoenix Title and Trust Co.

Offers buyers of Real Estate an absolute protection in its

Guarantee Title Policy

Motor Car Repairing

Requires experience, adequate equipment and skilled labor—Our facilities are unequalled.

McARTHUR USED CARS BROTHERS

321 N. CENTER ST.

Tamarack	31 1/2	32 1/2
Utah Cons.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Victoria	1 1/2	1 1/2
Winona	1 1/2	2
Wolverine	4 1/2	4 1/2
North Lake	1	1 1/2
South Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chino	35 1/2	36 1/2
Utah Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Tom Reed	390	
Inspiration	15 1/2	15 1/2
Shattuck	22 1/2	23
U. Verde Ext.	2	2 1/2

FAMILIAR
Once more the familiar announcement is made that economy is henceforth to be the watchword at Washington. One gets rather fond of these dignified old declarations.—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RIGHT NOW

Is the Best Time to

PLANT

plant while the ground is dormant; do not wait until the leaves come out. You will be so much more sure of the plant living if you do it now. "Right now" is the safest and surest plan—go by the nurseries or seed houses today. Plant now.

SEE

The Advertisements in The Republican from Day to Day, to Get the Trees, Shrubs, Seeds or Plants You Want